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THE SECOND
VETO MESSAGE
OF
PRESIDENT TYLER.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

It is with extreme regret that I feel myself constrained by the duty faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of my ability "to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States," to return to that House in which it originated the bill "to provide for the better collection, safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue by means of a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States" with my written objections.

In my message sent to the Senate on the 16th day of August last, returning the bill "to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," I distinctly declared that "my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise" of the power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union," and entertaining that opinion, my main objection to that bill was based upon the highest moral and religious obligations of conscience and the Constitution.

I readily admit, that, whilst the qualified *Veto*, with which the Chief Magistrate is invested, should be regarded, and was intended by the wise men who made it a part of the Constitution, as a great conservative principle of our system, without the exercise of which, on important occasions, a mere representative majority might urge the government, in its legislation, beyond the limits fixed by its framers, or might exert its just powers too hastily or oppressively, yet, it is a power which ought to be most cautiously exerted, and perhaps never, except in a case eminently involving the public interest, or one in which the oath of the President, acting under his convictions both mental and moral, imperiously requires its exercise. In such a case he has no alternative. He must either exert the negative power entrusted to him by the Constitution chiefly for its own preservation, protection, and defence, or commit an act of gross moral turpitude. Mere regard to the will of a majority, must not, in a Constitutional Republic like ours, control this sacred and solemn duty of a sworn officer. The Constitution itself I regard and cherish as the embodied and written will of the whole people of the United States. It is their fixed and fundamental law, which the unanimously prescribed to the public functionaries, their mere trustees and servants. Their will, and the law which they have given us as the rule of our action, has no guard, no guarantee of preservation, protection, and defence, but the oaths which it prescribes to public officers, the sanctity with which they shall religiously reserve oaths, and the patriotism with which the people shall shield it by their own sovereignty, which has made the constitution supreme. It must be exerted against the will of a mere representative majority or not at all. It is alone in pursuance of that will that any measure can ever reach the President; and to say that because a majority in Congress have passed a bill the President should therefore sanction it, is to abrogate the power altogether, and to render its insertion in the constitution a work of absolute supererogation. The duty is to guard the fundamental will of the people themselves from—in this case I admit unintentional—change or infraction by a majority in Congress; and in that light alone do I regard the constitutional duty which I now must reluctantly discharge.

Is this bill, now presented for my approval or disapproval, such a bill as I have already declared could not receive my sanction? Is it such a bill as calls for the exercise of the negative power under the constitution? Does it violate the constitution by creating a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union? Its title, in the first place, describes its general character. It is "An act to provide for the better collection, safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue by means of a Corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States." In style then, it is plainly National in its character. Its powers, functions and duties, are those pertaining to the collecting, keeping, and disbursing the public revenue. The means by which these are to be exerted, is a Corporation, to be styled *Fiscal Corporation of the United States*. It is a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, in its character of a national legislature for the whole Union, to perform the fiscal purposes, meet the fiscal wants and exigencies, supply the fiscal uses, and exert the fiscal agencies of the treasury of the United States. Such is its own description of itself. Do its provisions contradict its own title? They do not. It is true, that by its first section it provides that it shall be established in the District of Columbia, but the amount of its capital—the manner in which its stock is to be subscribed for and held—the persons and bodies corporate and politic by whom its stock may be held—the appointment of its directors, and their powers and duties—its fundamental articles, especially that to establish agencies in any part of the Union—the corporate powers and business of such agencies—the prohibition of Congress to establish any other corporation, with similar powers, for twenty years, with express reservation, in the same clause, to modify or create any bank for the District of Columbia so that the aggregate capital shall not exceed five millions—without enumerating other features which are equally distinctive and characteristic—clearly show that it cannot be regarded as other than a Bank of the United States, with powers seeming more limited than have heretofore been granted by such an institution. It operates *per se* over the Union, by virtue of the unaided, and, in my view, assumed authority, of Congress as a national legislature, as distinguished from a Bank created by Congress for the District of Columbia, as the local legislature of the District. Every United States Bank heretofore created, has had power to deal in Bills of Exchange as well as local discounts. Both were trading privileges conferred, and both exercised by virtue of the aforesaid power of Congress, over the whole Union. The question of power remains unchanged without reference to the extent of the privilege granted. If this proposed corporation is to be regarded as a local Bank of the District of Columbia, invest-

ed by Congress with general power to operate over the Union, it is obvious to me that stronger objections. It assumes that Congress may invest a local institution with general or national powers. With the same propriety that it may do this in regard to the Bank of the District of Columbia, it may as to a State Bank. Yet, who can indulge the idea that this Government can rightfully, by making a State Bank its fiscal agent, invest it with the absolute and unqualified powers conferred by this bill? When I come to look to the details of the Bill, they do not recommend it strongly to my adoption. A brief notice of some of its provisions will suffice:

1st. It may justify substantially a system, of discounts of the most objectionable character. It is to deal in bills of exchange drawn in one State and payable in another without any restraint. The bill of exchange may have an unlimited term to run, and its renewability is nowhere guarded against. It may, in fact, assume the most objectionable form of accommodation. It is not required to rest on any actual, real or substantial, exchange basis. A drawer in one place becomes the acceptor in another, and so, in turn, the acceptor may become the drawer upon a mutual understanding. It may, at the same time, indulge in mere local discounts under the name of bills of exchange. A bill drawn at Philadelphia on Camden, New Jersey—at New York on a border town in New Jersey—at Cincinnati on Newport, Kentucky, not to multiply other examples, might, for any thing in this bill to restrain, become a mere matter of local accommodation. Cities thus relatively situated would possess advantages over cities otherwise situated, of so decided a character as most justly to excite dissatisfaction.

Second. There is no limit prescribed to the premium in the purchase of bills of exchange, thereby correcting none of the evils under which the community now labor, and operating most injuriously upon the agricultural States, in which the inequalities in the rates of exchange are most severely felt. Nor are these the only consequences: a resumption of specie payments by the banks of those States would be liable to indefinite postponement—for, as the operation of the agencies of the interior would chiefly consist in selling bills of exchange, and the purchases could only be made in specie or the notes of banks paying specie, the State banks would either have to continue with their doors closed, or exist at the mercy of this national monopoly of brokerage. Nor can it be passed over without remark, that whilst the District of Columbia is made the seat of the principal bank, its citizens are excluded from all participation in any benefit it might afford, by a positive prohibition on the bank from all discounting within the District.

These are some of the objections which prominently exist against the details of the bill, others might be urged of much force—but it would be unprofitable to dwell upon them. Suffice it to add, that this charter is designed to continue for twenty years without a competitor—that the defects to which I have alluded, being founded in the fundamental law of the Corporation are irreconcileable and that if the objections be well founded it would be over hazardous to pass the bill in a law.

In conclusion I take leave most respectfully to say, that I have felt the utmost anxious solicitude to meet the wishes of Congress in the adoption of a Fiscal Agent which, avoiding all constitutional objections, should harmonize conflicting opinions. Actuated by this feeling, I have been ready to yield much, in a spirit of conciliation, to the opinions of others. And is with great pain that I now feel compelled to differ from Congress a second time in the same session.

At the commencement of this session, inclined from choice to defer to the legislative will, I submitted to Congress the propriety of adopting a Fiscal Agent which, without violating the Constitution, would separate the public money from the Executive control, perform the operations of the Treasury without being burthensome to the people, or inconvenient, or expensive to the Government. It is deeply to be regretted, that this Department of the Government cannot, upon constitutional grounds, concur with the Legislative Department in this last measure proposed to attain these desirable objects. Owing to the brief space between the period of the death of my predecessor and my own installation into office, I was in fact, not left time to prepare and submit a definite recommendation of my own, in my regular message; and since, my mind has been wholly occupied in a most anxious attempt to conform my action to the legislative will.

In this communication, I am confined by the Constitution to my objections, simply to this bill, but the period of the regular Session will soon arrive, when it will be my duty under another clause of the Constitution "to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as I shall judge necessary and expedient." And I most respectfully submit, in a spirit of harmony, whether the present differences of opinion should be pressed further at this time, and whether the peculiarity of my situation, does not entitle me to a postponement of this subject to a more auspicious period for deliberation. The two Houses of Congress have distinguished themselves in this extraordinary session, by the performance of an immense mass of labor, at a season very unfavorable, both to health and action; and have passed many laws, which I trust will prove highly beneficial to the interests of the country and fully answer its just expectations.

It has been my good fortune and pleasure, to concur with them in all their measures, except course elected, by two or three hundred majority. It is my anxious

No. 25, Vol. 1, New Series.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, September 21, 1841.

Old Series, No. 31, Vol. 8

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of the Cabinet.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, under date of Saturday 11th, has the following:

Messrs. Bell, Ewing, Crittenden and Badger, notified the President, last night, he would have their resignations this day. Accordingly, at 12 o'clock, to-day, the resignations of these gentlemen were sent in, and were received. It is said that some of these were accompanied with reasons.

At half past three o'clock, to-day, Mr. Granger also resigned.

"Rumor says" Mr. Granger consulted his Whig friends on the subject, and that they gave the opinion that it was incumbent on him to resign.

Mr. Webster is the only one remaining of the Harrison Cabinet. How long he may remain is said to be uncertain. But it is also said that the President wished him to remain.

THE NEW CABINET.

The President sent in the following nominations to the Senate, to-day:

Judge Upshur, of Va., Secretary of the Navy.

Justice McLean, of the Supreme Court of the U. S., Secretary of War.

Hugh Legar, of S. C., Attorney General.

Walter Forward, of Pa., Secretary of the Treasury.

The joint resolution for the adjournment of Congress was passed to-day, with an amendment striking out 11 o'clock, and leaving Monday as

the day for the adjournment.

The House spent the whole day in debating a report of the Committee on the affair in the House, and finally recommitted it.

The Senate Resolution, directing the use of American water-rotted-hemp in the Navy, was adopted.

At 12 o'clock, the bill to incorporate the Fiscal Corporation was taken up. Several gentlemen spoke, some in defence of the President, and others in condemnation of the veto. When the question was put, "Shall this Bill pass, notwithstanding the President's objections?" it was decided in the negative, as follows—yeas 103, nays 80. There not being two thirds, the Bill was lost.

Adjournment of Congress.

Congress adjourned on Monday last, 13. The Senate went into executive session in the morning, and were to adjourn at half past eleven in the evening. They confirmed all President Tyler's nominations. All the nominees for the new Cabinet were confirmed, viz: Mr. McLean for the War Department; Mr. Forward for the Treasury; Mr. Upsher, for the Navy; Mr. Legare for Attorney General; and Mr. Charles A. Wickliffe for Postmaster General.

It was currently reported, on that morning, (says the Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce,) that Mr. Granger would remain at his post, but it appears that his resignation was accepted to-day, and the nomination of his successor sent in.

It has also been supposed by some that Mr. Webster would resign; but I am able to say, positively, that he remains as Secretary of State, without reservation, or condition, or pledge of any kind. The President wishes him to remain, it is said, and the opposition to him will come from quarters opposed to the administration.

Mr. Everett's nomination, as Minister to England, was rejected; and, as yet, I see no reason for the doubt entertained on this subject. But the injunction of secrecy is removed from the proceedings, and we shall soon know the character and extent of the opposition to him.

Bela Badger and Gov. Ritner are rejected. The House mustered 77 members this morning. There was no quorum, no business could be done. They took recesses until 8 o'clock, when the usual messages were interchanged, and they then adjourned *sic dic*.

IN THE SENATE, Mr. Benton offered a substitute for Mr. Bayard's Resolution, declaring that the Expunging Resolution was an act in conformity with the will of the people, that it would be unbecoming the Senate to rescind it, and that Gen. Jackson merited the thanks of the people for his removal of the Deposites. He moved that it be printed, so as to go on record, and be laid on the table till next session; and it was carried.

From the August Age, of Saturday.

Yesterday's mail brings the closing proceedings of Congress on Monday.

Mr. Everett's nomination was confirmed, as was also that of Gov. Doty, of Iowa.

The nominations of Bela Badger and Gov. Ritner were rejected, and their places supplied by Mr. Ronch and Alexander Ferguson.

Charles A. Wickliffe was nominated as Post Master General.

All the Cabinet nominations were confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Webster still holds on.

Mr. John N. Barker was restored to the first Comptrollership, in place of Mr. Forward, promoted to the Cabinet.

Wm. Hunter, (now Charge d'Affairs,) is appointed Minister to Rio Janeiro, and Robert W. Walsh is appointed Secretary of Legation.

Wm. Boulevarde, of Va., is appointed Charge de Napoles.

Mr. Webster has written a second letter to justify himself for remaining in the Cabinet. His

reasons for differing from his recent colleagues,

were first, that there was no sufficient reason for a dissolution of the late Cabinet by the voluntary act of its own members—and second, that, if he had wished to resign, he should have given reasonable notice, so that the President might provide a successor.—*Argus*.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LONDON, Aug. 18th, 1841.

THE MCLEOD AFFAIR.

The relations of this country with the United States have now become a subject of the most intense interest, if not alarm. At a time when a ministry is about to assume the reins of power, all eyes here is fixed upon the leaders of that party, to endeavor to ascertain what policy will be pursued under circumstances of such extreme doubt and difficulty. In vain, however, the eye gazes over column after column of election harangues, or dinner orations, emanating from such personages, for the purpose of solving the problem.

Nothing is to be found falling from the lips of a Peel, Stanley or Graham, which will enable any one to trace the drift of the mind, or the disposition of the individual. But though the great men among the Conservatives are discreetly silent on such topics, their mere followers, bangers, and particular friends, both political and private, display no such delicacy of mind, or resolution.

They boldly avow that a blow will be struck to retrieve the outraged honor of Great Britain—that it will be left for the strong, vigorous, Tory Government to vindicate the rights and liberty of an incarcerated British subject—and that, if McLeod should fall a victim to the supineness and indifference of the Melbourne Cabinet,

the Foreign Secretary, will at once be dragged to the bar of the House of Lords and there undergo charges for impeachment. I am giving you the opinions and sentiments of men of wealth, rank and character, who feel themselves indignant at what has taken place, and wish to infuse

the same feeling into the breasts of all who will listen to their furious outcries and revenging aspirations. These persons find any thing but an apathetic auditory, for go where you will, see whom you may, Tory, Whig, Radical, or Chartist, all appear uneasy, annoyed, outraged and enraged;

and I am perfectly certain that if the Tories were to follow up the McLeod question with a declaration of war, they would soon become excessively popular, and could then point to their decision of character, determination of action, and patriotic preparations as safe and security grounds for demanding a long continuance of public support, approbation and confidence.

From the Journal of Commerce.

THE MCLEOD CASE AND THE BRITISH MINISTER.—We have made more particular inquiries relative to the information communicated in our morning edition, that orders from the British Government came out by the last steamer instructing Mr. Fox to demand the immediate release of Alexander McLeod or his own passports.

The gentleman from Halifax who brings

Y AND RANDOLPH.

We give below the words which produced the challenge between John Randolph and Henry Clay, in 1825. They were uttered in secret session, and we do not know how they got into the newspapers.—*Exchange paper.*

"This man—(mankind I crave your pardon)—this worm—(little animals forgive the insult)—was spit out of the womb of meanness—was raised to a higher life than he was born to, for he was raised to the society of blackguards. Some fortune—kind to him—cruel to us—has tossed him to the Secretaryship of State.

"Contempt has the property of descending; but she stops short of him. She would die before she would reach him; he dwells below her fall. I would hate him if I did not despise him. It is not what he is, but where he is, that puts my thoughts in action. That ALPHABET which writes the name *Thersites*, of blackguard, of squalidity, refuses her letters for him."

MR. CLIFFORD, of this State, in speaking of removals made by the present Administration, said:—

"I don't complain of the proscription. All I complain of is the hypocrisy which professed to be opposed to proscription before the elections, and practised it to the fullest extent since."

The Whigs say that Democracy is too full of "abstractions" to be practical. It is now found that the Whig party is too full of dis-tractions to get along.—*Louisville Advertiser.*

The claim of the Directors of the Bank of the United States against Nicholas Biddle is now \$249,000.

A THREATENED INDIAN WAR.—We learn from the Burlington Hawkeye that the Winnebagos have been for some time past making extensive preparations to attack the Chippewas on the north, and that the Pottowatomies have obtained the assent of thirty old villages of different tribes on the other side of the Missouri, to engage in a war of extermination against the Sioux. Most of the tribes are well armed and mounted—their plans have been long matured—their hatred to their foes is deadly and has long been festering—and we should not be surprised to learn, at any moment, that a sanguinary battle has been fought.

RIOT AT CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Gazette of Thursday last says: Things continue quiet, and the law is supreme. There is great excitement yet—men are irritable, and easily provoked to the use of hard words. We find it impossible yet to ascertain the truth relating to many of the transactions of the past week. In this state of things we wait further developments.

The Mayor has held 16 of those arrested, to answer, and discharged the residue. Of the negroes we have heard but little to day—54 have given bond under the act of 1817, and from the appearance of things, we suppose they have been mostly discharged. The wonder we suppose, is now at an end.

DIED.

In this town, 21st, Mr. James Monk, aged about 61 years.

NEW GOODS

SUITABLY adapted to the present and approaching season—of fashionable style—for ladies and gentlemen's wear, and for sale, low, by

G. J. ORDWAY,
Norway-Village, Sept. 13, 1841.

3w19 A true Copy, Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

JOHN MOULTON, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Henry Cole, late of Porter, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of said estate, and his own personal account also the portion of the widow for an allowance out of said deceased's personal estate; Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Frysburg, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w19 A true Copy, Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

CHILD'S GEM—new token for the *little folks*, and affectionately dedicated to them. The engraving in this volume are numerous, and executed in beautiful style. The binding is in fine leather, with gold back and sides, and the price within the inclosure.

Child's Token, also for little folks, illustrated by engravings from copper and wood, and very neatly bound by Bradley.

3w19 A true Copy, Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 3d day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

JOHN JAMESON, Administrator of the estate of Daniel W. Eller, late of Frysburg, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, also the portion of the widow for an allowance out of said deceased's personal estate.

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Frysburg, in said County, on the 3d Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

3w19 A true Copy, Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Probate Court, held at Frysburg, in the County of Oxford, on the third day of August, on the petition of Betsy F. Brackett, who has left her bed and board without my consent, and refused to return, this is to forbid all persons from hiring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

PETER D. BRACKETT.

3w19 A true Copy, Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

Commissioners' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Probate Court, held at Frysburg, in the County of Oxford, on the third day of August, on the petition of Betsy F. Brackett, who has left her bed and board without my consent, and refused to return, this is to forbid all persons from hiring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

AMOS POOR,

JOSEPH G. SWAN,

Denmark, Aug. 4, 1841.

3w19 A true Copy, Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

Paris, August 24, 1841.

3w19 A true Copy, Attest—John Goodnow, Register.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE, — Fryeburg.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors, or owners of land in the town of Fryeburg, that the following described real estate, in said town, is taxed in the bills committed to me to collect, by the assessors of said town; for the year 1840; and remain unpaid as follows:

Name	Particulars	Rate	Value	Amount	Rate	Value	Amount	
David Badger,	J. Frye part of	1	2	17	\$300	\$1.67	52	
William Bloms,	Buildings and land formerly occupied by Abram Tibbetz,	7	1	0	120	1.67	20	
Owner unknown,	Moses Day,	30	2	19	300	1.67	51	
	O. Peabody, (Medow.)	22	2	50	60	1.67	10	
	On east side road opposite T. Days'	5	3	50	50	1.67	8	
Joseph Frye,	J. Webster,	53	4	50	150	1.67	25	
	Sain'l Osgood,	12	5	30	163	1.67	27	
David Webster,	J. Webster,	2	2	42	20	1.67	3	
Robert Gibson,	Intervale. J. Frye, (part of)	40	4	33	270	1.12	31	
Owner unknown,	2d part of D. Evans,	34	14	210	1.12	36	33	
	Medow, P. Eastman,	7	1	6	24	1.67	4	
	part of M. D.	41	1	10	100	1.67	16	
Heirs of J. Durgis,	Store and lot at corner	19	1	10	100	1.67	17	
H. W. Pike,	Intervale. Joseph Frye,	6	1	26	850	1.67	54	
Owner unknown,	John Chandler,	5	1	13	325	1.67	53	
	J. Webster,	4	1	18	475	1.67	52	
	Ezra Carter,	3	3	19	475	1.67	51	
	Joseph Frye,	1	1	7	175	1.67	50	
	do.	2	1	9	185	1.67	49	
	do.	5	1	30	150	1.67	48	
	do.	8	3	47	300	1.67	47	
	do.	8	2	21	100	1.67	46	
	Near Charles' Pond 1/2 of Meadow had of C. & S. Swan,	4	4	40	200	1.12	45	
	Buildings and Intervale,	30	1	120	120	1.12	44	
	Pine plain,	63	94	63	63	1.12	43	
	Buildings near Russell Mills,	5	2	45	150	1.12	42	
	Benjamin Russel,	5	2	30	450	1.12	41	
	A. McMillan,	5	1	30	250	1.12	40	
	do.	1	1	30	350	1.12	39	
	do.	1	1	8	40	1.12	38	
	J. Frye, part of	4	6	63	200	1.12	37	
Thomas Farington,	Moses Day,	25	2	10	100	1.12	36	
Oliver Whiting,	House and lot near O'Briens,	100	103	100	1.12	35	35	
	James M. & Lewis Howe,	97	33	300	1.12	34	34	
William Stevens, of Chatham,	E. Day, on State line,	27	3	10	100	1.12	33	
	Uriah Dresser,	16 D. Farington,	25	5	6	112	1.12	32
	South of a lot adjoining 40 acre lot owned by Ossias Blake, Mrs. Ripley, & W. H. Osgood and Brownfield line, and owned by A. Gibson, Owner unknown,	200	100	100	1.12	31	31	
	Codman, and in common with J. H. Ward,	100	103	100	1.12	30	30	
	1/2 of 10 acres bounded by Kinnell Brook in common with J. Charles, E. Walker, No. 29 on the East side of the Brook, and by E. Walker, No. 28 on the West side of the Brook, and by E. Walker, No. 29 estimated to be 100 acres, bounded on the North by Kegar pond, on the East by E. Carter, No. 14, on West by 6 division No. 51, Webster, 9 A. McMillan, on the West by No. 10, J. Haseltin, and on the East by A. McMillan, No. 14.	15	75	15	1.12	29	29	
	One piece bounded on the North by Kegar pond, on the East by E. Carter, No. 14, on West by 6 division No. 51, Webster, 9 A. McMillan, on the West by No. 10, J. Haseltin, and on the East by A. McMillan, No. 14.	15	36	15	1.12	28	28	
	And unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, on or before the 3d day of January next, I shall proceed to sell on that day at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the Inn of Samuel Souther, in Fryeburg, an undivided interest in said real estate as will discharge said taxes and charges.	3w19 THOMAS SOUTHER.						

20,000 lbs. WOOL.

WANTED v. THE SUBSCRIBERS,

20,000 lbs.

CLEAN FLEECE WOOL,

FOR WHICH CASH AND THE HIGH MARKET PRICE WILL BE PAID,

WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED SOON AT OUR STORE IN MORTON, CONGRESS STREET.

BUTTERFIELD & SMALL,

2000 LAMBS PEELS wanted by the subscriber, for which cash and the highest price will be paid.

ALSO—

BURHLS good HOUSE ASHES, for which cash and the highest price will be paid.

HIRAM HUBBARD,

Aug. 1841.

1841

2000 LAMBS PEELS wanted by the subscriber, for which cash and the highest price will be paid.

ALSO—

THE LION OF THE DAY.

THE OLD DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADAS

WE RESPECTFULLY SUBMIT THIS DIRECTORY TO THE MEANS FOR ITS

GRADING THAT WHICH HAS BEEN PARTIALLY, AND IN SOME INSTANCES,

WHAT HEALING SHOULD BE PRACTICED ABOVE THAT OF HEALTH,

AND WHO ARE DEPRIVED OF IT.

IT IS A TIME OF DISEASE, AND WE SHOULD BE IN TIME OF HEALING.

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1815

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is, Otis H. Paine;

E. C. Shuckley,

Seth C. Lane,

John Livermore,

Wm. H. Parker,

W. H. Clark,

John Center, D. K.

Otis C. Holster;

Rufus F. Fife,

Reply 16

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OWN, M. D.

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